British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1304.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851. [*Established in 1826.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

CHILE—The news received by the Mail that arrived on Saturday last are satisfactory. The energetic measures of the Government, in putting down the late rebellions, had been so far successful, and the country was enjoying comparative tranquillity, notwithstanding the necessary excitement in political circles, arising out of the approaching elections for the Presidency, which are to take place during the present month. The favourite candidates are Señor Montt with the conservatives, and General Cruz with the ultra-republicans, or radicals, socialists and free-soilers, as the parties referred to are denominated in different quarters. Supported as he is understood to be by the actual Administration, the probabilities are considered to be in favor of Señor Montt; although fears of a physical demonstration on the part of the Opposition are apprehended, especially in the Southern Provinces of the Republic.

The intercourse of Chile with California and New Holland, was giving a great and salutary impulse to its agricultural development. It is calcu ated that the exports of agricultural produce alone during the current year, may amount to ten millions patacones. We congratulate our younger Sister on this cheering aspect of her material interests.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Copiapó on the 26th May; by which some twelve houses were thrown down, but fortunately without any loss of human life.

The political prisoners at Aconcagua had contrived to make their escape. The affair for the present remains involved in mystery.

The steamer "Ecuador" had been wrecked off the port of Coquimbo; crew and passengers all saved.

CALIFORNIA—Of the destructive fire, referred to in our number of 16th August, supposed the work of an incendiary, on the 3d of May, by which the Town of San Francisco has been reduced to a heap of ruins, some of the details are startling. It is calculated that 1500 houses were destroyed. Over a space one mile in length by a mile in breadth only 15 buildings escaped. The catastrophe was consummated in about ten hours. Some cellars and, amongst them that of the Custom-House, presented a successful resistance. The contents of the public Coffres, amounting to about a million of dollars, were saved by the Collector. The total loss is estimated at from 12 to 20 million dollars. Only eight lives have been lost, with some twenty individuals more or less seriously injured. All the Printing Establishments had perished, except that of the "Alta California"—The scenes of dismay and consternation are too horrible to be dwelt upon.

Phoenix-like, the work of renovation had recommenced; and on the site of the late catastrophe some 300 new buildings had started up, as if by enchantment; altough it is prudently determined by the municipal authorities to enforce certain restrictions as to wooden erections.

UNITED STATES—Less political excitement than usual, with business in a sound and satisfactory condition. The elections for the ensuing Presidency begin to attract public notice; and the celebrated Mr. Webster, we are happy to observe, attracts a due proportion of attention, as may be inferred from the following extract:—

"Mr. Webster has staked his all upon his avowed reverence for, and support of, the constitution, of which he is styled the "great expounder." His ability as a statesman is so widely recognised that any reference to it would be supererogatory. Pending the late exciting questions his voice, both within and without the walls of the senate, has been loudly raised in support of the Union. His impartial advocacy of sectional rights has gained him friends among many who have heretofore been opposed to him on party questions generally, and most of all on those relating to the Tariff. Strong demonstrations are making in some parts of the country where he has heretofore been known only by reputation, but where he is now invited to address the people. In Boston he has been nominated by a movement of the mercantile class, which has been warmly supported by their fellow citizens. The preamble to their resolution reads thus:—

"We nominate Daniel Webster for President of the United States—because he is a true lover of liberty, a faithful friend to his country and its institutions, and the defender of the constitution under which we live; because his patriotism is as broad as the Union, and he will never permit the constitution to be violated to favour one portion of the country for the benefit of another; because, by his calm wisdom and far seeing intelligence and high courage he has done much to save our country from foreign war and intestine division, and to guide it in the path of honour, prosperity, and happiness; because, under his administration the constitution will be upheld, the laws enforced, the Union preserved, and the whole country be made prosperous; and finally, because this high honour is due to his long and faithful service, to his matchless talents, his stern integrity, and his exalted patriotism."—

The pressure of local matter has prevented our giving the usual summary of European news. To supply that desideratum, we avail ourselves of Wilmer & Smith's European Times, of the 8th July—

SPAIN A telegraphic despatch from Madrid dated 29th ult. announces that the vote of confidence in the Cabinet passed the Chamber of Deputies by 184 to 31.

The *España* says that the question relative to the frontier between Spain and France, for the settlement of which commissioners have been appointed, consists in the demand by Spain for the restoration of the limits settled by a treaty of 1785, and confirmed by another of 1814, France having taken advantage of the disturbances in Spain since 1830 to make encroachments within them.

PORTUGAL The steam-ship Madrid arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, bringing intelligence from Lisbon to the 19th June. Our letters contain a despatch from the Duke of Saldanha, addressed to the Minister of the interior, which has caused that functionary to remove two civil governors. Portugal continues tranquil. The Electoral Law was decreed on the 18th with few alterations, but the Cortes could not meet till the middle of October. Sir R. Packenham, the new British Minister to Portugal, arrived at Lisbon in the Severn on the 15th ult., and was duly received at an audience by the Queen. The Hon. Mr. Haddock, the United States Chargé d' Affaires, was to be presented to her Majesty on the 21st ult. The *French fleet was at Cadiz on the 16th ult.*; it consisted of six ships of the line and a steam frigate, and was about to sail on a cruise. The freight ship Herefordshire, having on board her Majesty's 67th regiment, sailed from Gibraltar on the 14th ult. for Barbadoes. Sir Hamilton Seymour, the late British Minister at Lisbon, came on to England in the Madrid. The American frigate St. Lawrence arrived in the Tagus, from Southampton, on the 15th ultimo.

Her Majesty's screw-frigate, Dauntless, arrived at Spithead on Saturday morning from Lisbon, having left that port on the 23d inst. with his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha and the Princess Clementina, his sister, with two royal children and suit on board. All was quiet at Lisbon.

BELGIUM The Ministry having made a Cabinet question of the duty on inheritance in direct line, the Chamber adopted the principle of this tax by 61 votes against 31. All the amendments were rejected, and the bill for the Government adopted.

HAMBURG, JUNE 11.—The city is still agitated by the outrage of the Austrians. Yesterday and to-day there was hardly anything else spoken of on Change, and many enormities and cruelties committed by them since they came here were mentioned, that were not generally known bef re. For instance, hauling up little boys before the police for having thrown, in a playful mood, snowballs at an officer, the general himself going to the police-office, and threatening that if an exemplary punishment was not inflicted on those urchins, on the next offence being committed, the offender would be run through by the sword of the offended. On Monday about 2,000 men, infantry and cavalry, were quartered on the inhabitants of St. Pauli, and the Circus seized upon as a guard-house.

The Senate protested against this arbitrary invasion, referring to the agreement, according to which the number of 4200 for the city and its territory should be increased; but no notice was taken of that protest, nor did they wait until the arrangement was made by the proper authorities, but sent the soldiers into the houses without billets, though the housekeepers had nothing to do with the riots.

Letters from Hamburgh state that, on the 28th ultimo, the Austrian troops withdrew from the faubourg St. Paul of that city, which they had continued to occupy since the recent disturbances; the journals, however, state that they evacuated the faubourg only for stratagetical reasons, and not from compliance with the protest of the Senate. The troops took up another strong position in the vicinity.

SWEDEN.—The Stockholm journals announce that the King has issued orders to the Post-office department to get ready the packet steamer Nordstjerna, for the purpose of conveying between seventy and eighty manufacturers and intelligent workmen to the Thames, in order to visit the Crystal Palace. The vessel is to sail from Gottenburg upon the 16th July. The travellers will be allowed a fortnight's time for their excursion, exclusive of the voyage.

PRUSSIA—Austria has declared, in reply to the notification of reservation made by Prussia, relative to the protocols of Frankfort, that each of the parties can interpret that reservation as it thinks fit. Gen. Paskewitch returns immediately to Warsaw. It is stated positively that the conferences of Berlin relative to the affairs of Schleswig are terminated. It is the same respecting the federal resolution of the year 1846 concerning the duchies.

The Earl of Westmoreland left Berlin on the 27th ult, for London, *via* Hanover. The British residents presented a valedictory address to him on the eve of his departure. The American and British legations at Berlin have received notice that subjects of their respective Governments, provided with passports from home, will be permitted to enter Prussia without the additional *visés* required by the recent regulations.

BAVARIA. In Munich two officers of the Bavarian army, Lieutenants Stohr and Giegel, who in 1849 joined the insurrectionary force, have just been condemned to death for desertion and treason; the sentence has been confirmed, but the accused have long since placed themselves beyond the reach of the Bavarian law by emigrating to America, where they both reside. Not a week passes without the official publication of sentences of greater or less severity, terminating prosecutions for offences connected with the revolutionary movements of 1848 and 1849; and in the great majority of cases the persons prosecuted have been condemned *in contumaciam*.

GERMANY. The news from Germany is, that Prussia has forwarded to the Diet at Frankfort a demand in form to the effect that the Prussian non-German territores incorporated in 1818 into the confederation may be separated as before. This shows no tendency on the part of Prussia to admit Austria's non-German states.

ITALY. The French court-martial at Rome pronounced, on the 4th, sentence of death against four men convicted of having formed part of a Roman patrol which some time ago attacked a French patrol in the streets at night. One man has, besides, been condemned to hard labour for life, and three to five years of the same punishment. The rest of the prisoners, eleven in number, were acquitted.

Letters from Rome, of the 12th, state that two of the men convicted of attacking French soldiers in the streets of the capital had been shot on the Piazza del Popolo.

The intelligence of the Austrians having occupied Spoleto had reached Rome.

TURKEY—Negotiations are on foot for liberating the eight Hungarian refugees at Kutaya. According to the demands of Austria, they must embark direct for the United States; on that condition alone she sanctions their liberty. On the other hand, Turkey will be right glad to get rid of Kossuth and his followers, who have cost the treasury a considerable sum of money.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

BRAZIL—CORREIO MERCANTIL—

"Two principles in human nature reign;
Self-love to urge, and reason to restrain."

POPE

In the Pamphlet before us, forming a neat little volume of 103 pages, intituled Affairs of the Piver Plate ("Negocios do Rio da Prata,") we have the restraining reason of the public press of the Empire opposed to the blind self-love of the Cabinet; and the contrast presents the situation of the Empire in a növel and interesting point of view. We have been expecting a manifest and declaration of war; we have here, from the pen of a Brazilian, the most incontrovertible conclusions in favor of peace. Its literary merits are of the highest order. Simple and perspicuous in style, the argumentation is terse and logical, with a spice of legal acumen and diplomatic unction, that raise it far above the level of ordinary periodical lucubrations. The scope and tendency of the publication may be gathered from the Preface, which, as to style and execution, affords a fair average specimen of the work itself; the moderation and dignity demanding our ardent sympathy and unqualified approbation.—

"The "Correio Mercantil" has published six most important articles upon the affairs of the Plate, which we proceed to transcribe, because it appears to us of supreme utility to elucidate all the motives of the questions pending between the Imperial Government and that of the Argentine Confederation.

Being, as it is, our intention to advocate with impartiality the cause of the interests of the States of the American Continent, having espoused the task of contending for the prosperity and happiness of the American Communities, we could not fail to appreciate, and to transcribe into our pages the erudite articles, which we present as a choice *morceau* to our readers.

They may be considered as a clear and impartial exposition of the reasons that exist between Brazil and the South American States; in virtue of which diplomatic relations have ceased to exist between these states.

They may be useful to our neighbours, and especially to Brazil. they may to a certain extent contribute to diminishing the probabilities of war, that would occasion such retardation to Brazil in the rapid career that leads to her prosperity and aggrandisement: to Brazil, which, beginning to enjoy peace and tranquillity, saw industry spring up within her bosom, her commerce extending, and important improvements everywhere advancing, and that sees all this beclouded by the probabilities of an international war, like the sun, when rising tempests intercept the horizon to our eyes; and that will see all this disappear in its origin at the first manifestation of this war, as the gardener sees the plant wither, that had begun to flourish above the earth, because insects prey on its tender roots.

God grant that the existing misunderstandings between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation may terminate in peace, for the happiness of both States: for such is the wish of all those sincerely interested in the welfare of the American States, and the peace of Nations."

After this short, but pithy and significant preface, the six articles alluded to, from the "Correio Mercantil," are given in succession, without note or comment. They comprise a detailed review of the speech of Señor Paulino in the Imperial Senate, on the occasion of discussing the reply to the Speech from the Throne; tantamount to a vote of confidence in the Ministry, according to the established etiquette of representative parliaments, and in which the noble orator ventured to lisp the first accents of war. The salient points of that memorable discourse are disected with a masterly hand; and should a manifesto ever be forth-comming, for the satisfaction of the Brazilian Nation, and the World at large, in reference to the actual war, Senor Paulino and colleagues must excogitate other reasons to justify their proceedings. Those alleged in the discourse under consideration are anticipatively and conclusively disposed of, by the "Correio Mercantil," in the articles before us; and such a "dish of skimmed milk" can never again be presented to any "honourable assembly."

The text or subject of the first article is the non-recognition of the Argentine blockade on the port of Montevideo in 1845. By contrasting the conduct of the Imperial Cabinet, in this memorable episode, with the principles it had admitted in 1843, principles consigned in a solemn treaty, ratified by the august hand of His Imperial Majesty, the weather-cock policy of the Brazilian Government, and the correlative justice and moderation of that of the Confederation are alike presented in bold relief, and after a liberal citation from the diplomatic correspondence, the article winds up with the following pertinent questions and reflections:—

"Where can eloquence be found sufficient to exculpate the instructions, that served as a guide to the conduct of Sinimbú, after antecedents of such notoriety that so diametrically opposed the spirit of those instructions?

Finally, how are we to explain such debility, such vacillation, so many contradictions, and a crime at which Brazil herself is perfectly entitled to feel indignant?

Señor Paulino doubtless found it more convenient not to enter upon these details. To us they are sufficient to prove, citing the mere acts of the Imperial Government, that the Argentine Government had reason to expect that its belligerant rights would be admitted in all their plenitude. Having been impeded, it then reclaimed, on the strength of the prerogatives inherent to independent nations.

Nor was it only against Brazil, that the Government of Buenos Ayres presented its complaints on the question of the blockade; it also did so with the United States, in identical circumstances. The Cabinet of Washington gave ample satisfaction to the Argentine Republic, on account of the proceedings of Captain Voorhees in the waters of the Plate, whilst Brazil has hitherto refused a retractation, that implies nothing dishonourable.

[*To be Continued.*]

We have also been politely favoured with a copy of the »Argos Bahiano,» of the 20th July, containing a lengthened extract from the »British Packet» of the 10th May, transcribed from the "Grito Nacional», with certain approbatory remarks. We are pleased to see our observations on the state of our relations with the Empire, interpreted and accepted in their true spirit and tendency. We have never felt rancour against, or jealousy of the monarchical institutions of Brazil, *per se* ; and we have always endeavoured, and still wish to draw a broad line of demarcation between the reckless Saquarema Cabinet, and the Brazilian nation, and we fancy this to be a general characteristic of our periodical press, although, in the ardour of discussion, unguarded expressions may seem to imply the contrary. The victims of an intolerant and retrograde policy merit only our sympathy ; and the day the Brazilian nation assumes a dignified and resolute attitude, to vindicate its own cause, and redress its crying wrongs, it may reckon with safety on the Argentine community as its best friend and ally.

The importance of a clear and definite understanding on these interesting points, may serve, we trust, to palliate the apparent egotism of this cursory notice.

"Defensor de la Independencia Americana"—In its number of the 27th August, we have a laughable sketch of Montevidean society, under the allegorical mask of a »Night in Montevideo ;» but it is impossible to preserve the piquancy of the original, without introducing a liberal portion of Portuguese, which, we suspect, would be a dead letter to the majority of our readers.

The hero of our nocturnal adventure, in company with the *Catalan* Sampére, Ex-Plenipotentiary Entre-Riano, on their return from a convivial meeting in the suburbs, have a variety of adventures with the patrols of different nations, that watch over the peace and security of the "Modern Troy.» The nervous excitability of the Brazilian guard, and their instinctive dread of the "Gauchos asesinos,» is depicted to the life. In exchange for their watches, money, pocket-hand-kerchiefs and gloves, our heroes reached their lodgings in safety, with a *barretina,* the inventory of which is not the least piquant part of the relation. »It contained some amatory epistles, a white hand-kerchief, endorsed Joaquin Marquez Pinto Machado Rodriquez Pereyra Peixoto Guimaraens, with a heart at each extremity, some richly scented water, a bunch of violets, white kid-skin gloves, and an amulet against the republican balls, in the form of a sacred relic.»—

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

The following official correspondence, recorded in the »Gaceta Mercantil» of the 21st August, from H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the heroic Province of Tucuman, General Don Celedonio Gutierrez, to the General Government, will be read with deep interest. As it is short, explicit and comprehensive, we insert the original note at length ; happy to escape for once from the necessity of mangling an important document by mere extracts. It bears date the 30th July last, and is addressed to the Minister of Foreign-Affairs :—

»The undersigned has the honor of addressing Y. E., that you may be pleased to submit it to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of that Province, Charged with the national affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, manifesting to him his energetic reprobation of the treason of the ruthless Unitarian Justo José de Urquiza, of whose perfidious intrigues he has been informed through the periodicals of that Capital.

The obscure despot of Entre-Rios, in his insane rebellion, has just given the world an example of the most unbridled ambition, and of the blackest perfidy to his country, and the principles it commissioned him to defend Urquiza is a double traitor ; a traitor to his cause, as Governor of a Province ; a traitor to his standard, as General of an Army.

This political renegado has no precedents in history, nor will he have imitators. He turns his arms against the Country, evokes the alliance of a party, vanquished by the very army which it confided to him, and foments anarchy in the bosom of the Republic, at the very moment when it finds itself threatened by the elements of war, which the perfidious Brazilian Cabinet concentrates against it upon its frontiers, prolonging, by means of such infamous crimes, the termination of the evils created in the Confederation by the ruthless unitarians, whose ranks have been opened for another traitor.

Urquiza, on deserting the national cause, has attempted to fascinate the communities with unfounded theories, with fallacious promises of constitution, of organization of the Republic, at the very time when he seeks the co-operation of foreign influence, and when he attracts to his centre the impure elements of the ruthless unitarian band, that in our political history represents disorder, disorganization and immorality.

The great and glorious work of the constitution of the Country cannot have its origin in a rebellion, in a crime, nor would it be accepted by the communities, offered on the point of the sword of a traitor, placed in the service of a foreigner, after having given an example of the most unprecedented immorality. Nor is it a work reserved for that circle of speculators in civil war, that surrounds Urquiza, and that endeavours, through anarchy and discord, to open to him a path of blood, by which to arrive at the object of his ambition. The constitutional state of the Republic, is a progressive work of the future; its epoch will be revealed by the genius of the Illustrious General Rosas, and prepared by his prudent political combinations, and by that elevated patriotism which is the glory and the guarantee of the Communities of the Confederation.

To attempt the constitution of the country in the present circumstances, when the Confederation is compromised in questions of national honor and dignity, is to reawaken anarchy, by reviving the same fallacious theories, by which the ruthless disorganising unitarians bathed its soil in blood

The Governments, as well as the communities of of the Republic, schooled by experience, hurl a shout of malediction against the infamous traitor, who attempts to disturb the order and peace that have been purchased at the price of so many sacrifices. The crime of Urquiza cannot remain unavenged; national justice will know to prepare for him a condign punishment.

The undersigned, faithful to the principles he has sworn to maintain, and the organ of the will of the Province he has the honor to preside, protests aloud against the treason of the ruthless unitarian Urquiza, preparing to make the last sacrifice, without reserve or limitation, in support of the sacred national cause, under the direction of the Illustrious Representative of the national affairs, Brigadier General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose voice will always be the rule of his political march.»—

Mendoza—The attitude assumed by this important and meritorious Province leaves nothing to be desired. The following Law, sanctioned by the Honourable Representation, on the 29th July, renders all comment superfluous :—

Article 1st—The Province of Mendoza declares the so-styled Governor of the Province of Entre-Rios, Justo José de Urquiza, a protector of the band of the ruthless Unitarians; a traitor to the sacred cause of Federation, and the independence of the Republic, and as such guilty of high-treason against the Country, and beyond the pale of the Laws—

2d—It disavows the investiture of legal Governor of the Province of Entre-Rios, in the person of the traitor Justo José de Urquiza—

3d—The Government, availing itself of all the resources of the Province, is authorised to co-operate to the destruction of the anarchical chieftain, Justo José de Urquiza, and to restrain rebellion with a firm hand, in whatever port it may appear, within or without the Province, in fulfilment of the existing treaties, doing so on its own authority, whenever authorization cannot be opportunely obtained from the Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, whom the Province has invested with its full powers.

4th—The Province of Mendoza, in view of the calumnious, infamous and unfounded imputations, whereby the traitor Justo José de Urquiza attempts to eclipse the relevant merits of His Excellency, the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas,—declares,—that General Rosas, deserves well of the Country in the most eminent degree, on account of the distinguished services which he has rendered, and continues to render, during his difficult and protracted task, restraining anarchy, consolidating the system legally adopted by the Comunities, and defending the independence and integrity of its territory.

5th—The present law will be signed individually by all the Honourable Representatives, communicated to the Supreme Chief of the State, circulated to the Confederate Governments, and published with due solemnity by the Executive Power, to whom it will be passed for its fulfilment.

(Here follow the signatures of all the Representatives.)

We have here a distinct and unequivocal opinion emitted as to the Entre-Riano rebellion ; a previous sanction of the 10th July, which we omit for the present, in mere deference to our circumscribed limits, having re-appointed General Rosas Supreme Chief of the Republic, with unlimited powers, in so far as regards the Province of Mendoza ; with an express declaration, that the tranquillity and prosperity of the Country, the triumph and consolidation of the National Independence, depend on his permanence in the General Government of the Confederation.

Other measures of the Executive, under date the 2d August, prohibiting the circulation of incendiary and libellous publications, and providing for the prompt and effective military organization of the Province, reflect the highest credit on the prudence and patriotic decision of that Provincial Administration.

Archivo Americano.

We now subjoin the interesting Editorial remarks that accompanied the important official documents, that we gave at length in our last number; and that have since been published in the form of a pamphlet, in Spanish, English, French and Portuguese.

"So as not to deprive our readers of an early knowledge of the very important documents that form the subject of this official correspondence, we have determined to publish them separately in an appendix—

To the lengthened, profound and incessant attacks of the Imperial Cabinet, against the tranquillity, the honour, the Independence of the two Republics of the Plate; to the serious, repeated and treacherous violations of the public law of nations; to the non-fulfilment of existing compacts, it appeared impossible that anything remained to be done by the Imperial Cabinet, to accredit the principles of immorality which it professes; and, nevertheless, it has not been difficult for it to surmount the last barriers that restrain even the most revolutionary and anarchical Governments—

In the replies of the Argentine Government, to the notes of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, the history of this criminal conduct of the Cabinet of Brazil is recapitulated in a luminous manner,- of those unjustifiable violations of its obligations,- of those flagrant contradictions of its acts with its words—The pressure of time does not for the present allow us to enter at length upon the corresponding detailed examination of these charges, the mere enunciation of which is sufficient to demonstrate all there consequences; and those which they prepare will not be less disastrous to foreign commerce, so decidedly compromised in this new struggle, to which the improvident Government of Brazil provokes, when that of so long standing was now about to cease—Is it at the moment when every one was expecting to retrieve his losses, that the counsellors of that Crown again kindle up the ominous torch of civil discord; to establish and subsidize an atrocious rebellion against the peace and order of its neighbours, scandalously violating their most sacred compromises, the most solemn guarantees?—And, what does that Government expect ?—the triumph in America of the anarchical principles that are combated in Europe ?—the destruction of those that have been admitted and consecrated by the great powers conservative of order, and who resolutely oppose the subversion of their States ?—

And what ?—Does the Cabinet of Brazil not comprehend, that audaciously to commence hostilities against the two Republics of the Plate, without fulfilling the conditions prescribed in a public treaty, in behalf of the commerce of all nations, under the guarantee of one of the great Powers of the world, is a challenge to the whole of them, an insult to the Power that reserved itself that right—and that this Power is England ?—What does the Government of Brazil wish, or what does it expect ?—to take advantage of the internal dissensions of its neighbours; to avail itself of traitors and rebels to dominate the Republics of the Plate?—to expel the armies of the two legal Governments that combat for for the independence of the Oriental State, and enthrone those who are to serve as the instruments of its usurpation?—And can its blindness be such as to believe, that England and France will passively consent to the destruction of the Oriental Independence, to the rupture of the American equilibrium, against their interests, and whose preservation they have affirmed in declarations and solemn treaties?—Does it expect that neutral Governments will allow their great commercial interests in these countries to be sacrificed with impunity, by the numberless treacherous acts of of the Imperial Cabinet?—Can it believe that the American Republics will calmly behold the Brazilian Government, persevering in its inveterate ambition, and employing every means, however illegal they may be, abruptly to invade two sovereign Republics, that have only given it proofs of benevolenc and good faith, prosecute its inordinate desire of dominating them, thus constituting itself lord and master in South America?—

General Rosas, whose power is founded upon opposite principles, and who reckons on the cooperation of all nations, and with the sympathy of all Communities, will energetically restrain such assaults, and not allow the honour and independence of these States to be attacked with impunity. -

We regret that want of time does not allow us at present to offer the detailed observations, which arise from the examination of these highly important notes of the Argentine Government, compared with the unprecedented conduct of the Brazilian Cabinet, as aggressive as it is immoral—But we reserve the discharge of this honourable task, for the following number of the "Archivo,» rendering in this manner the just homage so eminently due to the sacred cause of justice and civilization.—"

BUENOS AYRES.

The week has been fruitful in incidents, and in reports of various hues, the bare enumeration of which would be a herculean task. As the theatre of events lies at a distance, and the news reach us principally through the medium of the Montevidean press, the high *refractive* power of which is matter of public notoriety, credulous gossips are recreated with many a mirage of »cloud-capt towers and gorgeous palaces :» that dazzle or captivate the spectator for a brief moment, then vanish into thin air, »nor leave a trace behind." That President Oribe was about to abandon the siege of Montevideo, that he was negotiating, and falling back upon the Cerrito, are specimens of those air-drawn daggers, in the use of which the »Comercio del Plata» has become expert from long and frequent practice.

Wednesday Evening—The town on the *qui vive* by the arrival of the "Rifleman» steamer. No general correspondence; and a necessary and becoming reserve as to the diplomatic, of which she doubtless was a bearer. Withal, we feel almost justified in saying that the project of an armistice between the besiegers and the besieged was not altogether unfounded; but rejected by President Oribe, for very cogent reasons. Nearly two months have elapsed since Urquiza entered the Oriental territory; and the daring enterprise contemplated and implied in the 15 days rations to his troops, remains to be commenced; although the rations, we presume, must have been renewed again and again. We can easily comprehend the advantage that would result to his cause, by any negotiation, that would afford his Imperial allies an opportunity of approaching the scene of action, *if so disposed;* but these considerations must have an opposite influence on the counsels of President Oribe. We regard the mooted negotiations, therefore, as a mere *ruse de guerre*; and we suspect Urquiza has discovered ere this that he has been a little too precipitate in his movements.

We understand that the Imperial squadron remains in a state of inaction; whether from choice, or in deference to diplomatic reclamations, is to be seen. Every hour may throw some new light on these important points.

We have alluded on former occasions to to the innate weakness of the invading force, arising from the heterogenous elements of which it is composed, and the conflicting aspirations of the rival chiefs; and the progress of the drama verifies our predictions. In a cause avowedly Oriental, Garzon, although in reality a covert enemy of the independence of his country, was the best qualified person, to be placed at the head of the enterprise, at least within the Oriental territory : but no one moderately acquainted with the antecedents and towering aspirations of Urquiza, ever imagined that he would cede the command to mortal man, let the fate of the cause be what it may. Is it probable that Count Caxias and his imperial followers will tamely and good-naturedly consent to act the second and subordinate parts, assigned them by the Entre-Riano rebel ? Will the inspirations of D. Joaquin and the Assembly of Notables be attended and deferred to ? Instead of pampering their vanity, by dwelling on the pages of the »New Troy,» let them refresh their memories with the immortal relation of the Greek poet and philosopher, and they will see the necessity of a recognized central authority; without which, the greater the number of allies, the greater the confusion and inefficiency, for any decisive course of military action. In estimating the probabilities of the contest, these are considerations to be carefully borne in mind.

Friday—After the preceding was in type, we received our file of the Comercio down to the 2d Instant.

August 30th—We are regaled with a sophistical commentary on the reply of the Argentine Government to Mr. Southern's second note, of the 22 March, on the subject of the 18th article of the Convention of 1828. As the resolution of that point now depends on parties not likely to be influenced by quibbles, more or less ingenious, we fearlessly confide the case to their decision.

In the absence of any thing real or tangible, we have a medley of rumours, the authenticity of which the »Comercio" very prudently declines to guarantee, even when professing its own conviction of their truth and reality. With these specious and pliant reservations, the following may be taken as specimens of its conscientious scruples and guarded phraseology :—

It has been said that the forces of General Ignacio Oribe has sustained a defeat from Urquiza's vanguard, on this side the Rio Negro; 400 of his men having passed to Garzon before the action commenced. »This we believe, though we do not guarantee its certainty.»

It is said, that the department of the of Maldonado has openly declared against the cause of Oribe.

It is said that Dionisio Coronel has replied to Oribe, that he is ready to return to his side and die in his cause, but that he cannot prevail on one man in the Department of Cerro Largo to accompany him. &c. &c.»

Now taken in their plain and literal acceptation, to what do all these amount ? to nothing; and to less than nothing, if subjected to the ordeal of a searching criticism. Take the first for example, *et ex uno disce omnes.*

D. Ignacio Oribe, according to the »Comercio," sustained a defeat from Servando Gomez, before crossing the Rio Negro, and was left with much less than 400 men. In this alleged encounter with Garzon, to the South of the same river, his first mishap is a new defection of 400 men, that is, considerably more than all he possessed, according to their own showing; and yet reduced to this *negative* quantity, he gives a battle, and, Sampson-like, escapes with impunity from the fangs of the Entre Riano Philistines. With all these gross absurdities, and palpable self contradictions staring him in the face, is it credible that any man in his sound mind should avow, as the »Comercio del Plata» does, his belief in an unauthenticated rumour, without date, or place, or circumstantial details of any kind ? »Excess of caution into folly turns." As the sharper discovers himself by his ultra professions and protestations, so under this assumed garb of candour and ingenuousness, we may easily detect the cloven-foot.

Again, with respect to the Department of Maldonado, we know by subsequent arrivals direct from that Port, the utter falsehood of the rumour alluded to ; and we can also inform Madam "Comercio," for her greater satisfaction, that Colonel Dioniso Coronel, with his brilliant and effective division, has incorporated with the force of General Don Ignacio Oribe.

Sept. 2—Confirmation strong as holy writ, as to the fact of the negotiations alluded to above. Ignorant as we are, and are likely to remain for some time, of the motive, means, and object of this step, we deem it is superfluous to enter upon the details of an abortive measure.

Meanwhile, we have been favoured with the sight of a letter, from an Officer of high standing and unimpeachable character, dated "Arroyo de la Virgen August 31," in which he announces the IMPORTANT FACT, that "the perfidious Portuguese had retired to the Brazilian frontier"—No cause is assigned for this retrograde movement ; but, be the cause what it may, the consequences are obvious to all. A boat with official communications, we suppose in reference to the subject arrived last night from the Bucco.

In consequence of this new situation, the garrison of the Cerrito has been reinforced by a corps of artillery, and various detachments assigned to military stations in the country districts; and, in the words of the interesting letter referred to, every thing announces that, "the rebels will speedily perish."—

The public cannot have forgotten the fuss and parade with which the early defection of Colonel Bernardo Gonzalez was announced, as the death-blow to the last hope of the cause of order. Accidentally intercepted by one of those fortuitous occurrences, that mark the progress of war, and sometimes decide its character and fate, Colonel Gonzales had no choice, but to swim with the current, till he might reach some bend where an escape might be effected. Accordingly we have Colonel Gonzalez, with a few devoted adherents, safe and sound on the west banks of the Paranà, ready to explain the devious course by which he has reached them, and to give much interesting and important information, as to the scenes though which he has passed, and the society with which he was brought into contact, in the course of his perigrinations. Other apparent defections may be explained in the same manner ; and the premature congratulations of the "Comercio" turned into ridicule and contempt.

On Monday morning Miss Manuelita Rosas honoured the British Mail steamer »Prince" with a visit ; escorted by Mr. Southern, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Didetot, Commander of the »Hussard," Mr. Hood the British Consul, Mrs. Hood, the Captain of the Port, Don Pedro Ximeno, Messrs. Torres, Larrazabal, Belaustegui, Herrero, Terrero, &c. &c.

The day was unfortunately bleak, and the

river rather rough, but the excitement of the occasion prevailed over all obstacles ; and the party returned highly gratified with their excursion, and the frank and hospitable reception experienced on board the »Prince.» All are unanimous in lavishing the highest praises on the chaste and elegant model of this noble steamer, and her superior accommodations for passenger traffic.

On passing the National Squadron, the brig »Julio," manned yards, and fired a salute of 17 guns, in honor of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary ; and, on their return, a similar demonstration of courtesy and respect was tendered Miss Manuelita, the *Princess* of Argentine hearts, alike on land and water. The amiability, prestige, and universal popularity of this young Lady, has raised her to the category of a third Estate in the realm ; and having long discharged the effective duties of a Home Secretary, with consummate tact and prudence, we cordially sympathise with these public demonstrations of gratitude and adhesion.

Don Juan Benavides, diplomatic Representative of Bolivia near this Government, arrived in this City on Thursday evening.

By a decree of the 26th August, Don Adolfo Van Praet is recognised as Consul in this City, of His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The stated yearly meeting of the friends and well-wishers of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in this City, takes place on Thursday evening the 11th Instant, at 7 O' clock, and we feel it our duty to call the attention of parents, and others interested in the cause of juvenile education, to an institution in which the foreign community is deeply interested.

EXCHANGE—Sept. 6.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	23½
Patriot Doubloons	á 383
Spanish do.	par.
Bills on England, per doubloon	72s. á 73s. 6d. per oz.
Currency....per dol.	2¼d.
Do. Montevideo, specie	par.
France, per doubloon	90 á 92 fs. per oz.
United States, do. ....discount p. c.	9
Rio Janeiro ....premium pr. cent.	½

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 396
The lowest 372
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—73s. 6d.
The lowest 72s.
Permits for shipping specie p. c. ½

EXPORTS—Sept. 5.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.	
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs.	78 á 81
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.	75 á 80
Do. do. do. camp, 3 $ bulls, 25, 27 lbs.	70 á 75
Hides, for Spain, 20 á 22 lbs. "	75 á 80
Do. N. America, 20 á 21 "	74 á 76
Do. of all stakes	72 á 77
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs.	75 á 80
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.	80 á 82
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs.	58 á 63
Cow do. do. ....do.	50 á 55
Horse do. dry, each	14 á 18
Do. do, salted » ....rls. sil.	7 á 7½
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	68 á 72
Skins, duty 4 $	
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.	48 á 53
Nutria, (scarce,) per lb.	8 á 9
Wool, duty free.	
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	25 á 28
Do. washed "	42 á 44
Meztizo, dirty, "	35 á 40
Do. washed "	55 á 60
Fine, dirty "	40 á 45
Do. washed "	65 á 70
Cordova, baled ....silver	24 á 23rls
Horse hair, duty 4 $	
» Short, arroba	45 á 46
» mixed »	55 á 60
» long »	135 á 140
Cow hair, with garras	40 á 45
Do. do. clean	55 á 60
Tallow, melted, duty free,	
» with grease, arroba	40 á 41
» pure »	35 á 40
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 $, qql.; baled	40 á 41
Horns, duty, 4 $ Ox, m.d. ....prime	1000 á 1300
Inferior do.	700 á 900
Do. Cow »	400 á 450
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $	
Long black, lb.	6 á 7
Do. short white	16 á 18
Do. loose	3 á 3½
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ qql.	35 á 37
Bones, shin & marrow 4 $ p. mil.	90 á 100
Mare's grease, 6 á 7 rls. silver, or cur $	18 á 19
Goat skins, per dozen ....rls. silver	25 á 27

FREIGHTS.-Sept. 5.-Rates.

England.	
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.	70 á 75s.
Salted do. » »	} 40
Tallow, in boxes & pipes »	} 40
Bales of wool and hair»	25 & 30s.
France.	
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 $ p.)	— á 60fs.
Salted do. 1000 » »	— á 30
Tallow, 1000 k, in boxes or pipes »	— á 40
Produce in bales, per 42 ft.	40 á 45
Continent.	
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 $ p.)	70 á 75s.
Salted do. » » »	20 á 30s
Spain.	
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 $ p.)	20 á 22
United States.	
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 $ p.)	½ á ¾c.
Salted do. » » »	½ á ⅝
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.»	5 á 6$
Rio Janeiro.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	3rls.
Pernambuco.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rls.
Havana.	
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 1orls. in foreign do.	6 rls.

Market, September 5th.

Sales during the week :—

Ex-Nueva Casimira, from Barcelona, 269 pipes, 61 half pipes and 50 quarter do. red wine at 920 dols. per pipe, 40 quarter casks sweet wine and 40 do. dry do. at 1,250 dols. 20 casks oil at 90 dols. per arroba, 100 kegs red pepper at 30 dols., 500 jars oil at 48 dols., 200 boxes raisins 48 dols., 4 bags anise seed at 40 dollars arroba, 12 do. garbanzos at 20 dols per arroba, 100 boxes white Havana sugar at 50 dols. arroba. Ex-Melazzo from New York, 1,200 barrels flour at 6 patacones on board. Ex Manto from Boston, 400 barrels flour at 5½ patacones on board.

In deposit, 200 casks Bordeaux wine at 330 dols., 12 pipes gin, 19 degrees, at 1,000 dols., 40,000 common Havana cigars at 400 dols. per mil; 560 casks Bordeaux wine, Ex-Coriolan, at 330 dols.

At Auction, 70 barrels damaged Carolina rice at 17 dols. cash, Paraguay yerba 80 a 81 dols. arroba, Paraguay [penca] tobacco at 60 dols., ditto Villarica do. at 80 dols.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, August 30, Wind N. N. W., in the afternoon changed to S., French ship Uruguay, 283 tons, Louis Doynel, from Bordeaux, 12th June, to E. Ochoa and Co. with 891 barrels, 173 half barrels and 1,575 boxes wine, 100 barrels and 200 boxes brandy, 9 do. paint, 14 do. preserves, 6 do. hats, 7 do. silks, 1 do. furniture, 1 do. shirts, 14 do. merchandise, 4 do. tobacco, 2 do. mirrors, 3 do. hollow glass.

French barque Coriolan, 223 tons, Pertus, from Bordeaux 22 June to Blas Despouy, with 582 half pipes, 100 barrels and 100 boxes red wine, 51 boxes liqueurs, 10 do. absynth, 3 do. merchandise.

American, barque Rainbow, 341 tons, W. W. Cater, from Baltimore 6th June, Rio Janeiro 14th August, to Daniel Gowland and Co., with 2696 barrels flour.

American barque Delawarian, 223 tons, Haymes, from Baltimore 30th May, Rio Janeiro 11th August, to Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1936 barrels flour.

Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Geronimo Risso, from Montevideo 28th inst.

Passengers 3.

Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 28th inst.

Passengers 18.

Arrived, August 31, Wind, S., in the afternoon changed to S. E., British brig Florist, 190 tons, E. Key, from Bordeaux 16 June, to J. N. Bieber and Co., with 703 half pipes red wine, 450 boxes do, 45 quarter casks white wine, 10 do. vinegar, 1 barrel merchandise, 15 boxes pickles.

National brig Dos Amigos, 137 tons, José Muratore, from Buceo 30th August to Ocampo and Risso, with 700 fanegas wheat, 300 do corn, 100 lining hides.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Geronimo Risso, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Arrived, September 1 Wind S. E. American barque Edward Koppish, 249 tons, Charles Upton, from Salem, 3d July, to Daniel Gowland and Co., with 1,273 barrels flour, 25 do. oats, 10 do. apples, 544 bundles shingles, 2 boxes merchandise, 17000 silver dollars.

Sardinian brigantine Giovanni, Batista, 120 tons, Andres Carcagno, from Buceo 18th, Maldonado 29th inst., to José Avegno, with 98 bags wheat, 500 fanegas corn.

Danish schooner Fido, 132 tons, Hans Stehr, from Altona 18th May, to Wedekind and Co., with 300 demijohns, 500 boxes and 100 baskets gin, 193 boxes and 10 casks merchandise, 150 demijohns oil, 52 barrels pitch, 20 do. vinegar, 80 do. Roman cement, 8 boxes Cologne water, 10 barrels paint, 1 box pianofortes, 34 do. furniture, 10 logs mahogany, 2 boxes cigars, 44,365 lbs. iron 13 boxes drugs, 33 do. hollow glass, 1 box engravings, 130 kegs provisions.

Arrived, September 2, Wind N. E., Sardinian polacre San Gio Battista, 182 tons, John B. Bassano, from Genoa 12th, Gibraltar 28th June, to José Avegno, with 128 pipes and 20 half pipes red wine, 35 casks oil, 790 boxes and 195 bags flour, 1200 brooms, 6 boxes orange water, 2 do. seeds.

Sailed, French barque José 206 tons, Schmidt, for Havre, despatched by Blas Despouy, with 3629 salted ox and cow hides, 3750 dry do. do., 353 boxes tallow, 12000 bones, 7 bales hair, 3 do. ostrich feathers, 21 do. wool, 8½ pipes tallow.

Arrived, September 3, Wind N., H. B. M. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, from Montevideo 2 l inst.

Sailed, Spanish barque Lima, 338 tons, Orollo, for Callao, despatched by Zumaran & Co., with 1311 boxes tallow, 161 barrels beef, 100 dozens tongues, 3053 packages merchandise.

British mail steam packet Prince, Captain William Valler, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

Arrived, September4, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to E, British brig Hyperion, 241 tons, Edward C. King, from Liverpool 25th June, to Bates Stokes and Co., with 143 boxes, 104 bales, 24 casks and 180 packages merchandise, 10 hogsheads brandy, 35 bales cottons, 100 crates, 30 half crates earthenware, 75 tons flag stones, 35 do. coal, 5 kegs nails.

National brig Jorge, 250 tons, J. H. Schaffer, from Salt Island 17th July, to Otte, Rosenthal and Co., with 156 moyes salt.

Russian brig Suomalainen, 207 tons, John Palm, from Amsterdam, 20th June, to Samuel B. Hale and Co., with 1,404 barrels sugar, 1 package samples.

American brig Melazzo, 199 tons, J. P. Nichols, from New York 12 June, to Daniel Gowland and Co., with 1,600 barrels flour 359 do. rice, 200 boxes starch, 2,372 silver dollars.

American barque John Swasey, 294 tons, John Phillips, from Cherryfield 26th June, to Henry J. Ropes, with 118,625 feet pine lumber, 100,000 shingles, 50 boxes candles, 20 barrels dried apples.

Danish brigantine, Elu, 160 tons, J. Schade, from Rio Janeiro 20th August, to Narciso Martinez and Sons, with 1327 rolls tobacco, 1193 boxes, 94 tins and 2 packages do, 218 barrels sugar, 7 boxes medicine, 5 do. wax candles.

Arrived, September 5th, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to S., rain, British brigantine, Choice, 177 tons, Abraham Ogier from Liverpool 25 June, to Thomas Tonkinson and Co., with 24 crates and 30 half crates earthenware, 34¾ tons iron, 50 tons flag stones, 106 do. coals, 4 casks hardware, 8 bales and 15 boxes merchandize.

Danish brigantine Halstein, 125 tons, R. Mayer, from Hamburg 22 June, to P. E. Hartenfels, with 1,736 pine boards, 5 lasts coal, 2 boxes mirrors, 7 boxes, 1 barrel and 1 bag drugs, 8 barrels lamps, 3 iron pumps, 200 boxes and 300 demijohns gin, 20 barrels sugar, 4 boxes leeches, 50 do. hollow ware, 7 anchors, 4 boxes needles, 1 box books 25 boxes and 190 barrels provisions, 3 boxes pianofortes, 2 do. cigars, 1 package plate.

Brazilian brig Pereira, 166 tons, Bernard J. Pinto, from Parnagua 14th ult., to Antonio F. Ramos, with 595 tercios and 693 half tercios yerba, 4 ½ dozens handspikes.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, for Montevideo.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Seen by the Hyperion [on the parallel of the Arbrolho] British brig Creole, from Cadiz for Buenoa Ayres.

MARRIED.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. D. D. Lore, Mr. John F. Aikens, of Sunderland, Durham, to Miss Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr James Gibson, late of Kirkowen, Wigtownshire, Scotland.

On the 6th of March, at Valparaiso, by the Rev. William Armstrong, Mr. William G. Helsby, to Miss R. Watson, of London.

DIED.

On the 4th inst., Mr. George Goodwin, native of Yorkshire, aged 65, and for the last 35 years a resident in this city. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the 5th accompanied by several friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be RAFFLED, with permission from the competent Authorities, a picture of national costumes, valued at 1600 dollars ; tickets 20 dollars each. Apply at Mr. Casagemas' Bookstore, opposite the Cathedral. Sept. 6—6p.

The person who found a Gold Watch on the 29th August in the Privy of the Commercial Rooms, is hereby requested to deliver it at the above establishment, where he will be duly rewarded. The watch is of London manufacture and bears the number 9580, should it be offered for sale, parties are requested to detain it and advise at No. 59 Calle Mayo. Sep. 6.

For Sale, a nearly new English Phaeton, to carry 6 persons, to be used closed or perfectly open at pleasure, very strong, light, and neat, with pole for two horses, and shafts for one horse, lamps and everything of the very best workmanship and highly finished with superior harness complete for two horses, and an extra sett for one horse, to suit single or double, all highly silver plated on German silver.

Also, a superior London made Tilbury slightly used *very strong and neat with harness*, complete brass mounted. Apply at 79 Calle Santa Clara.
Sep. 6.—3 c.

Notice. The co-partnership of the undersigned, which was formed on the 1st September, 1849, for the transaction of produce and Commission-business in the Barraca de la Atalaya, under the firm of Edward Newton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding accounts will be settled by F. W. Reynolds.
Buenos Ayres, 1st Sept., 1851.
Edward Newton.
F. W. Reynolds.

Buenos Ayres, 1st September, 1851.
The produce and Commission-business hitherto transacted in the Barraca de la Atalaya by Edward Newton & Co., will be henceforth carried on by the undersigned in his own name.
sep. 6—3 c. Edward Newton.

Messrs. Dickson & Co. beg to notify that Mr. John Hughes has retired from the firm on the 1st inst., and that Mr. Walter Churchill remains with the direction of the business.
Buenos Ayres, 4th September, 1851. s.6- 3p.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has he honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

This class will embrace the following course of studies—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, History, Mensuration, Engineering, Algebra, Trigonometry [plane and spherical] Conic Sections, Mechanics, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance, j27.

Archivo Americano, edited by Don Pedro Angelis. For sale, a file complete, old and new series, in English, French and Spanish ; will be given very cheap. Apply at the Bookstore, No. 84, Calle Merced. aug.9—4 p.

To Let, in a beautiful Quinta, 18 squares from the Plaza Victoria, two rooms with a small piece of ground ; also one large room For further particulars apply at No. 60 Calle Santa Rosa, in front of the College. aug. 23—3 p.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN, of the Hibernian Tavern, No.26, Calle de la Piedad, returns thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, and he now announces that he has made arrangements whereby gentlemen can be supplied with board and lodging on the most reasonable terms Lunch and refreshments at all hours of the day Dinner as usual at half-past one, and half-past three o'clock. All sorts of liquors and wines of the best quality always on hand.
aug. 16—3c.

Furnished Apartments. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at no. 58 calle Mayo, opposite the Comercial Rooms. 1 p.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

With Competent Permission of the Government Authorities.

SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY, October 9, 1851.
At 12 o'clock.

The Sportman's Handicap, value 1000 dollars, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 150 each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of, and ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races ; the last horse to pay the second's stake. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ¼.

At ¾ to 1 o'clock, p. m.

The Half-round Stakes, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The winner of any previous half round race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Weight 10½ stone. ½ mile and 103 yards.

At ½ past 1 o'clock, p.m.

The Derby, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, h. ft. for horses that never ran at any previous meeting, the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The last horse to pay the second's stake. Weight 10½ stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ¼.

At ½ past 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Porteño Plate, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 200 dollars, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The second horse to save his stake. Winners of any previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 10½ stone. Once and a half round. 1½ miles and 309 yards.

At ½ past 3 p. m.

The Spring Handicap, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, h. ft. for horses the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. Winners of any previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra, over the handicap weight for each race won. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ¼.

At 4 p. m.

The Argentine Plate, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 200 dollars each, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. Winners of any previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 10½ stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ¼.

At ½ to 5 p. m.

The Welcome Stakes, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 200 each, play or pay, for all horses entered, by subscribers, be ridden by foreigners of all denominations. Winners of any previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 10½ stone. Once round and a distance, 1 mile and ¼.

At ½ past 5 p. m.

The Helter Skelter Sweep of 100 dollars each, play or pay, for beaten horses of the day. Catch weights. Once round. 9½ furlongs. All horses to be entered immediately after the last race.

In all cases 3 horses to start or the stakes will not be given.

Entrances with entrance money to be sent in to the Secretary. No. 66 Calle Federacion, on or before Thursday 25th September, by the responsible owner or person in whose name other horses are entered, giving the mark and names of the horses [and in case of any name having been changed the former one also] and colours of the riders.

Handicaps will be declared on Wednesday 1st October.

Forfeits to be declared on or before Saturday 4th October.

Buenos Ayres, 7th August, 1851.

By Order of the Committee.
aug. 9. 4c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞GEORGE TEMPERLEY, Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—
Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barque "G U A R A N I," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

For Sale, 2 steam boilers of small size with iron vats all complete and suitable for a small saladero.

4 iron water tanks will contain about 16 pipes each.

1 small sugar mill for grinding by hand.
1 do. indigo do. do.
1 horse power in perfect order.

50 dozens candle moulds of best quality, and a small hydraulic press with the corresponding apparratus having been used in a candle factory.

For any of the above articles please apply at the leather store, of Messrs. Thomas Wire & Co., Calle Piedad No. 115.

Where also may be found a complete assortment of leathers for boot and shoe makers, coach-makers and saddlers, at the lowest market prices.
J. 21.—c.o.

For Liverpool direct. The well known British barque Argentina 245 tons, Patterson master, will have quick despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged.

For Freight or passage please apply to her consignees, Parlane, Macalister & Co., 78 Calle de San Martin. aug 30.—3c.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig "Matrona," A. 1. 287 tons, Wilson, commander, has only room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight.—Please apply to the charterers agents ag. 23. Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For London. British barque "Leopard," 300 tons, A. 1. George Shire, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, for which she is known to have superior accommodations. aug. 23.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque "Uruguay," 320 tons, A. 1. for 15 years, Richard Bird Pringle, commander, has all her cargo engaged and going on board, and can only take light freight and passengers, having splendid accommodations for them. aug. 30.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers

For Liverpool. The well-known British built A. 1., clipper barque "Rhondda," 202 tons, T. Baird, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and can still admit salted hides, tallow and light freight. She will load two thirds of her cargo in the inner roads and will meet with quick despatch. sep. 6.
Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque "Commodore," A. 1. 258 tons, Asplet, commander, is a chartered vessel and will sail from the Salado by the end of this month. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. aug. 23.
Consignees Messrs. Edward Lamb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British brigantine "Arab," A. 1., 175 tons, John Gowuing, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. aug. 9.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Swedish brig "Brilliant," A. 1., 200 tons, S. P. Weikstrom, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very superior. jy. 26.
Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig "Fides," A. 1. 130 tons, S. E. Krag, master, will have quick despatch, she has very good accommodations for passengers. jy. 26
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Hanoverian schooner "Anna," A. 1., 122 tons, Schuffelen, master, is a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very good. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish schooner "Fido," A. 1. 132 tons, Hans Stehr, master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. sep. 6.
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For Antwerp. British brig "DAUNTLESS," A, 1., 218 tons, Hall, master, has all her cargo engaged, she has splendid accommodations for passengers. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. J Galt Smith & Co.

For Antwerp. British brig "Royal Exchange," A. 1 234 tons, David Todd, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, having superior accommodations for them. aug. 23.
Consignee A. Lezica, Esq.

For Antwerp. French barque "Victoria," A. 1 238 tons, Souza, commander, has only room for one thousand dry hides, and passengers, her accommodations for the latter are very superior. aug 23.
Consignee Leon Caumartin, Esq.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Cometen," A. 1. 281 tons, Quarfolk, commander, has disengaged room for from three to four thousand dry hides. aug. 23.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp. Sardinian barque "Marie Eugenie," 323 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Moltedo, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides. aug. 30
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq

For Havre. Packet of the Line. French barque "Universel," A. 1, 267 tons, Deudeville, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are most superior. sep 6.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Marseilles and Ports in the Mediterranean, Sardinian brig "Achilles," first class, 222 tons, J. B. Borsone, master, will be ready in a few days to take in cargo aug. 9.
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

For Cette. French brigantine "L'heureuse Pauline," A. I., 199 tons, Bergeire, commander, has only disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or bales. aug. 23.
Consignee Manuel Arrotea, Esq.

For New York. American barque Undine, A. I. 253 tons, Lewin, master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and can still take dry hides and bales. aug 9.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For Freight or Charter. Russian brig "Suomalainen," A. 1. 163 tons, John Palm, master, is a very fast sailer, and carries a small cargo, she offers a first-rate opportunity for shippers. sep. 6.
Consignee Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co

For Freight or Charter. British barque "Juliana," A. 1., 246 tons, Wm. Holmes, commander, is a fast vessel and small carrier. aug. 30.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

Notice to the Commercial Community. The undersigned begs to inform the Commercial Community of this city that from this date Mr. John Richard Schwartz has left his employ.
Richard Sutton, Jr., Licensed Ship Broker.
Buenos Ayres, 30th August, 1851.

With reference to the above Mr. John R. Schwartz begs to inform that he has this day entered the employ of Mr. Ruperto de la Concha, Licensed Ship Broker, Calle Reconquista, No. 15½.
Buenos Ayres, 30th August, 1851.

Notice. The undersigned begs to inform the Commercial Community that he has this day opened his office at Calle Reconquista, No. 15½ and solicits a share of their patronage.
Buenos Ayres, 30th August, 1851.
Ruperto de la Concha, Licensed Ship Broker.
aug. 30—o. c.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For New York. Passengers only. Lubeck barque Alma, 300 tons, Capt. P. H. D. Bramstedt, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick dispatch. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels Sons.

For New York. Passengers only. British barque "Advice," 230 tons register, Thomas Gray, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Boston. American brig "Palos," 276 tons, Capt. F. Hatch, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still take about 100 bales, or its equivalent. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig "Antoinette," 280 tons register, Capt. Oppisso, is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accomodations forthe latter. ag.—2.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only; Brazilian polacre Condor, 188 tons, Capt. Costa, has superior accommodations for passengers ag. 2.

For Rio Janeiro. Brazilian schooner "Bella Jovita," Acuña, master, can admit only 2000 quintals beef, or its equivalent on freight. ag. 2.

For Rio de Janeiro. The fast sailing A. 1. Sardinian polacre "Concepcion," 144 tons, Capt. M. Ferrara, is bound to sail shortly and can receive some light freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. sep. 6.

For Hamburg. Passengers only. Danish brig "Von Brock," 180 tons, Jacobson, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. ag. 2.

For freight or Charter. Sardinian barque "Speranza," 202 tons, Capt. Scotto, is a small carrier and fast sailer. ag. 2.

For Freight or Charter. Argentine brig "Mentor," 240 tons, Capt. Nielsen, well known in this trade. ag. 2.
For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

37½
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first **Daguerrean Artists** in the United States he has erected on the *Azotea of his premises a new and* complete **CABINET** for taking Daguerreotype **LIKENESSES,** with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best **Daguerreotypes** by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than **10,**—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The ***judicious application*** of ***colour*** forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the **HELSBY** Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his **NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY** would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish **T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE** are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and **THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR.—T. C. HELBSY** having substituted samples of his frames and cases for ***public*** exhibition confining ***genuine specimens of his production*** for private examination at his—

ROOMS
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA
37½.
a.26—co.

In the Library, Perú Street, No. 13½. Just received, Whittaker's Arithmetic—do. English Grammar—do. Modern Geography—Walkingame's Arithmetic—Campbell's Reading Book—Mavor's Spelling Book, and the Book of Common Prayer, &c. a. 2—4p.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Matrona," 287 tons register, John Wilson, commander, offers a most superior opportunity for passengers, having been expressly fitted up for their conveyance. aug 9.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

Pour le Havre—Le trés beau et bien connu Paquebót de la Ligne, le "Guarani" de 234 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur P. F. Larché, sera bientót expedié, ayant son entier chargement arreté et ne peut admettre que quelques passagers, auxquels elle offre une trés bonne opportunité. Pour passage, on pourra s'entendre avec le Capitaine Larché, avec ses Consignataires Messieurs E. Ochoa & Cie., ou avec le Courtier sous signé, aug.—30.

For London British brigantine "Betsey," 192 tons register, William Allen, commander is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very fast sailer, has already engaged the greatest part of her cargo which is now going on board; she will have quick despatch and will take three fourths of her cargo in the Inner Roads, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. aug 30.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Havana—Passengers only. The remarkably fast sailing and very superior, first class, Spanish barque "Joven Mariana" of 253 tons Segui, Master, has all her cargo engaged and has excellent accommodations for passengers. jy. 19.
Consignee Don Manuel de Murrieta.

For Havana. Spanish brig "Cacique," 160 tons, D. B. Austrich, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and being a chartered vessel will be despatched in a few days, her accommodations for passengers, are superior. sep. 6.
Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.

French brig "Canebiere," 190 tons, Thomas, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, now on her first voyage, is chartered for the above destination, and will have good despatch; her accommodations for passengers are superior. sep. 6
Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig "Achilles," 222 tons, Borsone, commander, is first class at Lloyd's, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit dry hides and bales on freight, her accommodations for passengers are excellent. sep. 6.
Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Great Britain. The very superior fast sailing A. 1 at Lloyd's, British brig "Grace Longstaff," 223 tons register, James Logan, master, is chartered for the above destination and will have quick despatch; her accommodations for passengers are excellent. sep. 6.

For Havre and Bordeaux. The very well known regular trader French barque "Coriolan," 219 tons register, F. Fertus, commander, has already a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit a few tons of salted hides, and light freight, her accommodations for passengers are most superior. sep. 6.
Consignee Blas Despouy, Esq.

For Falmouth. Passengers only. British schooner "Hostiqua," 156 tons, J. Bellingham, master, ss A. 1. at Lloydd's, a fast sailer and offrs a favourable opportunity to passengers. ag2.
Consignee J. Paravicini, Esq

For Boston. American brig "Palos," 276 tons, F. Hatch, commander, is now loading and has positively engaged a considerable portion of her cargo, can still admit dry hides and bales on freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. ag.2.
Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Havana. Passengers only. The very superior and fast sailing A. I. British brig "CRIMEA," of 185 tons, John Bracey. Master is a chartered vessel and will have good despatch—she has excellent accommodations for passengers.
j5. Consignee J. Parravicini, Esq.

For Great Britain. Passengers only. British barque "Chorister," 277 tons register, Thomas Richards, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and can accommodate passengers very comfortably.
ag 2. Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For New York American barque "Saint Andrew," 288 tons register, E Doane, Commander, is A 1. at Lloyd's, and has already upwards of two thirds of her cargo engaged, for the remainder of her cargo or for passage, please apply as below. Aug 16.
Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

For Havana. Oldenburg brig "Jason," 192 tons register, Conrad Paulsen, master, is A 1. at Lloyd's is a fast sailer and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodations. aug —23.
Consignee Demetrio Reguera Esq.

For Matanzas. The superior fast sailing British brig "Peggy," 148 tons register, James Smith, commander, is chartered for the above destination and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has superior accommodations. aug.—23,
Consignee Charles R. Horne Esq.

For Havana. Sardinian barque "Speranza" 202 tons, F. Scotti, master, is first class, and a fast sailer, is chartered for the above destination and can only admit passengers for which her accommodations are superior. aug —30.
Consignees Messrs A. Manzilla & Co.

For Sale.
Argentine brig "Mentor," 241 tons register, Neilsen, master, is coppered and copperfastened, a large carrier and of a light draught of water, her inventory will be seen at her consignee's.
J. Paravicini Esq. aug.—30.

For Freight or Charter.
British brigantine "Leda," 182 tons, S. Absolon master, is A. I. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and remarkably small carrier, offers a most desirous opportunity to shippers. aug.—30.
Consignees Messrs. Bates Stokes & Co.

The very fine A. 1. Sardinian barque "Adamo," 302 tons register, Piaggio, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers. aug. 23.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

French brig "Rose Amelie," 111 tons register, Le Prince, master, is A. I. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and a very small carrier and will load all her cargo in the inner roads. sep. 6.
Consignee Leon Caumartin, Esq.

British brig "Hyperion," 241 tons register, E. C. King, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and offers a most desirous opportunity to shippers.
sep. 6. Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co

Danish brigantine "Elu," 160 tons register, J. Schade, is first class at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and a very small carrier, and will load a great part of her cargo in the inner roads. sep. 6.
Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.

For farther particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 166 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 29th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations.
	NATIONAL.			
June 20	Bg. San Pio, Priario	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	Rio Jno.
July 14	Bg. Paulista, Viale	J. C. Meyrelles	126	
" 22	Bg. Mentor, Nielsen	O. J. Hayes & Co.	241	Pernbe'o
	BRITISH			
June 14	Brig Crimea, Bracy	J.N. Bieber & Co	184	Havana.
" 16	Bg. Dauntless, Hall	John Galt Smith	218	Antwerp
July 6	Bk Advice, Gray	Bayley Brothers	230	N. York.
" 11	Bgn. Arab, Gowing	J. N. Bieber & Co.	175	Falm'th.
" 8	Bk Leopard, Shire	Nicholson Green	300	London.
" 14	Sch Hostilina, Bellinghen	J. Paravicini	154	Falm'th
" 14	Bg. Matrona, Wilson	Nicholson Green	287	London.
" 19	Bg. Frisk, Whiteway	James Carthy	181	L'pool.
" 19	Bgn. Betsey, Allen	Nicholson, Green	217	London.
" 20	Bk. Uruguay, Pringle	J. Best & Brothers	320	L'pool.
" 20	Bk. Chorister, Richards	Hughes Brothers	277	England
" 21	Bg. Royal Exchange, Todd	A. P. Lezica	234	Antwerp
" 22	Bk. Argentina, Patterson	Parlane, Macalister	246	L'pool.
" 22	Bk. Kyle, Fiddy	Santamaria, Llambi	332	G. Britain
Aug. 8	Bk. Rhondda, Baird	Samuel Hesse	202	L'pool.
" 15	Bg Peggy, Smith	Charles R. Horne	148	Matanz's
" 21	Bk Juliana, Holmes	Dickson & Co.	246	Havana.
" 24	Bgn. Leda, Absolom	Bates, Stokes & Co	182	
" 25	Bg. Grace Longstaff, Logan	Latham & Co.	223	G. Britain
	AMERICAN.			
July 15	Bg. Palos, Hatch	Samuel B Hale	276	Boston.
" 19	Bgn. Braman, Wilkins	Henry J. Ropes	185	Salem.
" 21	Bk. Undine, Lewin	Zimmermann, & Co	253	Boston,
Aug. 8	Bk Saint Andrew, Doane	Henry J. Ropes	288	N. York.
" 9	Sp. Margaret Eliza, Adams	Zimmermann, & Co.	548	N. York.
" 16	Sp. Shaw. Clapp	S. B. Hale & Co.	343	
" 19	Sch. John E. Davison, Smiley	To order	95	
" 20	Bk Manto, Stinson	Zimmermann & Co.	281	
" 23	Bk. Reindeer, Gayle	Gowland & Co.	420	
	FRENCH.			
June 3	Sp. Lion, Bonnet	Vivar & Billinghurst	359	Bordeau
" 13	Bk. José, Schmidt	Blas Despouy	206	Havre.
July 12	Bk. Victoria, Souza	Leon Caumartin	238	Antwerp
" 17	Bk. Guarani, Larché	E. Ochoa & Co	234	Havre.
" 23	Bgn. Heureuse Pauline, Bergeire	Manuel Arrotea	199	Cette.
Aug 11	Bg. Canebiere, Thomas	Henry Solanet	190	Havana.
" 14	Bk. Universel, Dudeville	Dunoyer & Co	267	Havre
" 16	Bg. Rose Amelie, Le Prince	Leon Caumartin	111	
	SPANISH.			
June 5	Bk. Joven Mariana, Segui	Manuel Murrieta	253	Havana.
" 8	Pol. Encantandora, Pla	E. Ochoa & Co.	215	Havana.
" 8	Bg Cacique, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	160	Havana.
" 14	Pol. Bk. Ana, Alsina	E. Ochoa & Co.	253	Havana.
July 1	Bk. Dos Amigos, Gorordo	Francisco Berdier	259	Coruña
" 6	Bk. Urania, Maristany	E. Ochoa & Co.	250	Havana.
" 18	Bk. Lima, Orollo	Zumaran & Co.	334	Callao.
" 18	Bg. Corina, Mestras	Saturnino Soreno	193	Barcelon
" 19	Bk. Amable Rosa, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co.	255	Barcelon
" 21	Bk. Constancia, Rosvilla	Saturnino Soriano	204	Cadiz.
" 24	Bg. Restaurador, Godoy	J. C. Meyrelles	203	Havana.
" 25	Bg. Julio, Costa	Felix Buxareo	203	Havana.
" 30	Sch. Draka, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	[illegible]	Havana.
Aug. 6	Bg. Ferrolano, Villamar	Pedro Alfaro	131	
" 14	Bg. Soberano, Maristany	Llavallol & Sons	412	
" 24	Bk. Nueva Casimira, Pares	Llavallol & Sons	255	
" 25	Bg. Adolfo, Garriga	Santamaria & Co.	213	
	SARDINIAN.			
April 19	Bg. Antonietta, Oppisso	D. Calvo & Sons	281	Gn.&Msl
June 3	Pol. Giuseppina Demoro	A. Mancilla & Co	190	
July 13	Bk. Speranza, Scotto	A. Mancilla & Co.	202	Havana
" 14	Pol. Eliso, Vasallo	Freyer Brothers	163	Genoa.
" 15	Pol. Concepcion, Ferraro	José Negrotto	146	Rio Jno.
" 21	Bk. Adamo, Piaggio	A. Mancilla & Co.	302	
" 27	Pol. Febo, Ottaggio	J. Negrotto & Co.	156	Marseill.
" 30	Bg. Achilles, Borsone	Henry Solanet	222	Marseill.
Aug. 1	Pol. Nina, Reforzo	Piaggio, Pietranera	160	
" 3	Bg. Expresso, Ferraro	A. Mancilla & Co.	241	
" 10	Bk. Maria Eugenia, Moltedo	Henry Solanet	323	Antwerp
	BRAZILIAN			
May 28	Pol. Condor, Costa	J. A. Nicolich	188	Rio Jno.
July 22	Bg. California, Oliveira	J. M. Sousa	194	Parn'ga.
" 27	Sch. Bella Jovita, Acuña	E. Huergo	122	
" 30	Bgn. Rio Grandense, Cardia	J. C. Meyrelles	165	
Aug. 8	Bg. Liza, Amaro	Federico Silva	170	
" 22	Bg. Cascudo, Maia	A. M. Mendoza	227	
	HAMBURG.			
Aug. 2	Bg. Maria Emilia, Jansen	Otto, Rosenthal	140	Falm'th.
	PORTUGUESE.			
July 22	Bk. Amazonas, Repetto	J. C. Meyrelles	200	Rio Jno.
	OLDENBURG.			
July 22	Bg. Jason, Paulsen	D. Regueiro	182	Havana.
	DANISH.			
July 13	Bg. Von Brock, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	180	Falm'th.
" 13	Bg. Fides, Krag	Bunge, Bornefeld	130	Falm'th.
" 21	Bg. Ocean, Jensen	Freyer Brothers	190	N. York.
	LUBECK.			
July 13	Bk. Alma, Bramstedt	Hartenfels Sons	300	N. York.
	SWEDISH.			
July 14	Bg. Brilliant, Wikstrom	J. N. Bieber & Co	290	Falm'th.
Aug. 7	Bg. Cometen, Quarfolk	Freyer Brothers	307	Antwerp
	HANOVERIAN.			
July 19	Schn. Anna, Schoffeln	Treussein & Co	122	Falm'th.

VESSELS OF WAR.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

For New York, to sail positively the 20th September. The new A. 1. American ship "Margaret Eliza," of 548 tons burthen, Joseph Adams, master, will positively sail at the time named, and will receive freight at current rates.
This ship has spacious accommodations, and offers every inducement to passengers who may wish to avail themselves of so rare an opportunity of comfort in a sea voyage. For terms apply to
aug. 23—5 c. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co

Peter Stevenson and E. Meincke, sail makers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they continue their business, at No. 173, Calle Mayo, where all work in the sail making line is done with dispatch. Awnings, mangas, bags and carpets, &c. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 26. 4 c.

Dr. Sullivan, Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall of London, &c. &c. begs to inform the public of Buenos Ayres that he has removed from Calle Parque to 91 Calle Peru, at the corner of the Calle Cuyo, in the house lately occupied by Madam Mandeville.

At home between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning and after 6 in the evening; s.6—3c.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.